

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Energy, Environment and Agriculture (EEA) Task Force
From: John Eick
Date: June 18, 2015
Re: 35-Day Mailing – 42nd Annual Meeting

The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) will host its 42nd Annual Meeting at the Manchester Grand Hyatt in San Diego, California. Standard registration ends on July 3, so register now to take advantage of the lower rates. You may register for the conference online [here](#) or call (571) 482-5051 to register over the phone.

Our task force will gather on Wednesday, July 22 for subcommittee meetings from 8:30 AM – 11:30 AM and on Friday, July 24 for the full task force meeting from 2:30 PM – 5:30 PM.

Please find the following items attached to this memo:

- Tentative agendas for the three subcommittee meetings;
- Tentative agenda for the EEA Task Force;
- Draft model polices for consideration;
- Annual Meeting conference agenda;
- ALEC mission statement; and
- ALEC travel reimbursement policy.

I look forward to seeing you all in San Diego! As always, if you have any questions or comments regarding the Annual Meeting or the EEA Task Force, please don't hesitate to contact me at (571) 482-5008 or jeick@alec.org.

Sincerely,

John Eick
Director, Energy, Environment and Agriculture
o: 571-482-5008 | c: 202-997-4858

Energy Subcommittee Tentative Meeting Agenda

42nd Annual Meeting | San Diego, California
Wednesday, July 22, 2015
8:30 AM – 9:30 AM

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 8:30 AM | Call to Order, Welcome and Introductions |
| 8:35 AM | Roundtable Discussion: State Responses to EPA's Proposed Clean Power Plan |
| 9:30 AM | Adjournment |

Environmental Health and Regulation Subcommittee Tentative Meeting Agenda

42nd Annual Meeting | San Diego, California
Wednesday, July 22, 2015
9:30 AM – 10:30 AM

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|----------|---|
| 9:30 AM | Call to Order, Welcome and Introductions |
| 9:35 AM | Presentation: The Finalized “Waters of the U.S.” Rule: What It Means for States |
| 10:00 AM | Presentation: Supporting Chemical Regulation Preemption Supports Manufacturing |
| 10:30 AM | Adjournment |

Agriculture Subcommittee Tentative Meeting Agenda

42nd Annual Meeting | San Diego, California
Wednesday, July 22, 2015
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

- 10:30 AM Call to Order, Welcome and Introductions
- 10:35 AM Presentation: TBD
- 11:00 AM Model Policy: Environmental Impact Litigation Act
- 11:15 AM Model Policy: Act Requiring Legislative Approval for Introduction of Nonnative Species
- 11:30 AM Adjournment

Energy, Environment and Agriculture Task Force Tentative Meeting Agenda

42nd Annual Meeting | San Diego, California
Friday, July 24, 2015
2:30 PM – 5:30 PM

- 2:00 PM Call to Order, Welcome and Introductions
Rep. David Reis, Illinois
Mr. Paul Loeffelman, American Electric Power
- 2:05 PM Presentation: “Beepocalypse” Not
- 2:25 PM Model Policy: Environmental Impact Litigation Act
- 2:35 PM Presentation: The Value of Utility Scale Solar
- 2:55 PM Presentation: Assembly Bill 32: The California Case Study
- 3:35 PM Model Policy: Act Requiring Approval for Introduction of Nonnative Species
- 3:45 PM Presentation: Consumer Protection Concerns Surround Rooftop Solar
- 4:15 PM Model Policy: Resolution Concerning Special Markets for Direct Solar Power Sales
- 4:30 PM Presentation: A Comprehensive View of Restrictions on Hydraulic Fracturing
- 4:40 PM Model Policy: State Power Accountability and Reliability Charter
- 5:00 PM Model Policy: Act Providing Incentives for Carbon Reduction Investments
- 5:20 PM New Member Introductions
- 5:25 PM For the Good of the Order
- 5:30 PM Adjournment

Environmental Impact Litigation Act

Summary

This policy would create a state environmental impact litigation fund and an advisory committee. Expenses the fund can cover include consulting fees, research costs, expert witnesses, attorney fees, and travel costs. The advisory committee, chaired by the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall review federal environmental legislation and regulations that detrimentally impact (or have the potential to detrimentally impact) the state's agricultural or energy production sectors and confer with the Attorney General to develop an administrative or judicial response regarding such legislation and regulations.

Model Policy

Section 1. {Environmental Impact litigation advisory committee.}

- (1) The environmental impact litigation advisory committee shall consist of:
 - a. The Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall serve as chairman;
 - b. The Governor or the Governor's designee;
 - c. The majority leader of the House of Representatives, or the leader's designee;
 - d. The majority leader of the Senate, or the leader's designee;
 - e. **{Other individuals representing agriculture and energy trade associations and other organizations}.**
- (2) The committee shall advise the Commissioner of Agriculture with respect to expenditures from the environmental litigation fund.

Section 2. {Environmental impact litigation fund.}

- (1) The environmental impact litigation fund consists of:
 - a. Any moneys appropriated or transferred for the purposes set forth in this section; and
 - b. Any gifts, grants, and donations forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purposes of this section.
- (2) Moneys in the environmental impact litigation fund may be used, subject to legislative appropriations, for any expense incurred in consideration of, the pursuit of, or the participation in administrative or judicial matters, including litigation, pertaining to:
 - a. Exempt and nonexempt activities governed by section 404 of the Clean Water Act [33 U.S.C. 1344] or by regulations implementing section 404 of the Clean Water Act;
 - b. Any potential detriment to the state or industries operating within the state as a result of governmental interpretations pertaining to the Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, [42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.] or any regulations implementing the Clean Air Act;

- 46 c. Any potential detriment to the state or to industries operating within the state as a
47 result of governmental interpretations pertaining to the Endangered Species Act of
48 1973, as amended, [16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.] or any regulations implementing the
49 Endangered Species Act;
50 d. Any potential detriment to the state or to industries operating within the state as a
51 result of governmental interpretations pertaining to the Safe Drinking Water Act,
52 as amended, [42 U.S.C. 300f, et seq.] or any regulations implementing the Safe
53 Drinking Water Act;
54 e. Any potential detriment to the state or to industries operating within the state as a
55 result of governmental interpretations pertaining to the Toxic Substances Control
56 Act, as amended, [15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.] or any regulations implementing the
57 Toxic Substances Control Act; and
58 f. Any potential detriment to the state or to industries operating within the state as a
59 result of governmental interpretations pertaining to any other federal law or tribal
60 law, or to any regulations implementing such a law.
61

- 62 (3) For purposes of this section, “expenses” include consulting fees, research costs, expert
63 witnesses, attorney fees, and travel costs.
64

65 **Section 3. {Appropriation and Transfer.}** There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in
66 the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of **{dollar amount}** or
67 so much of the sum as may be necessary, which sum the office of management and budget shall
68 transfer to the environmental litigation fund, for the purpose of funding environmental impact
69 litigation and related activities, during the biennium beginning **{date}** and ending **{date}**. The
70 **{Office of Management and Budget}** shall transfer funds under this section at the time and in
71 the amount directed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.
72
73
74

Act Requiring Legislative Approval for Introduction of Nonnative Species

Summary

This Act prohibits the introduction, propagation or stocking of nonnative species without prior approval by the state legislature and imposes a civil penalty for violations.

Model Policy

Section 1. This Act shall be known as the Act Requiring Legislative Approval for Introduction of Nonnative Species.

Section 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not introduce, propagate or stock any wildlife species in the State of {state} that is not a native species to the state unless the introduction, propagation or stocking of that species has been approved by the {legislature}.

Section 3. Violation of Section 2 of this Act is subject to a civil penalty, not to exceed \$10,000. Any civil penalty recovered under this section shall fund projects targeting the eradication or control new infestations or infections of invasive species in {state}.

Section 6. {Effective date.}

Resolution Concerning Special Markets for Direct Solar Power Sales

Summary

This resolution reflects that creating a special market for the solar power industry to sell electricity directly to consumers increases subsidies, electricity costs, and taxes while shifting costs to non-solar customers. Creating such special markets in the states is especially troubling and antithetical to free markets when solar power alone is given the monopoly right to sell power directly to consumers from on-site equipment. Any electricity market reforms must not designate a single energy source for a new monopoly privilege. Moreover, the overall economic impact of such reforms must not increase electricity costs, increase electricity subsidies, or increase necessary taxation. Creating a special market for the solar power industry to sell electricity directly to consumers violates all of these prerequisites.

Resolution

WHEREAS, the solar power industry is pressuring the states to create special markets allowing the solar power industry to sell electricity directly to consumers; and

WHEREAS, utilities already purchase and produce solar power at the utility level and provide solar power to electricity consumers; and

WHEREAS, consumers are currently free to purchase solar power equipment and generate solar power for their own use; and

WHEREAS, federal, state, and local subsidies pay for a minimum of 30% of solar power equipment, and often much more; and

WHEREAS, every new increment of solar power necessarily increases overall taxpayer subsidies and resultant taxation to pay for the subsidies; and

WHEREAS, solar power subsidies go to the owners of solar power equipment rather than the purchasers of solar power; and

WHEREAS, direct solar power sales will take existing subsidies away from individual home owners and business owners with solar power equipment and give them instead to the solar power industry; and

WHEREAS, creating a special market for direct solar power sales will discourage the sale of solar power equipment to consumers while incentivizing industry to keep ownership of the equipment so that it may keep the consumers' subsidies; and

WHEREAS, the vertical structure of the solar power industry and industry ownership of its own equipment incentivizes the solar power industry to overestimate the "fair market value" of its on-site equipment, and thus collect higher subsidies; and

47 **WHEREAS**, the solar power industry has used its power to write electricity sales contracts to
48 severely disadvantage consumers regarding upkeep, maintenance, liability, home structural
49 damage, and other terms and conditions of the contracts; and
50

51 **WHEREAS**, the subsidy rate for on-site solar power equipment is significantly higher than the
52 subsidy rate for utility-scale solar power; and
53

54 **WHEREAS**, on-site solar power is substantially more costly to produce than conventional
55 power and utility-scale solar power; and
56

57 **WHEREAS**, solar power receives substantially more subsidies than conventional power
58 sources;
59

60 **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the American Legislative Exchange Council
61 encourages state policymakers to encourage free markets and affordable energy by refraining
62 from granting special privileges to the solar power industry to sell electricity directly to
63 consumers.
64

1 **State Power Accountability and Reliability Charter (SPARC)**
2

3 **Whereas Statements**
4

5 **WHEREAS**, a reliable and affordable electricity supply is vital to the nation's and each state's
6 economic growth, maintenance of environmental quality, and the overall well-being of its
7 citizens; and
8

9 **WHEREAS**, {state} seeks to protect its residents from harmful federal regulations that cause
10 tremendous harm to families and children struggling to afford basic necessities such as electricity
11 and health care; and
12

13 **WHEREAS**, the existing regulatory structure and state legislature's role in determining {state}
14 the energy policy that best protects its citizens' standard of living and assures that state agencies
15 remain accountable to {state} interests; and
16

17 **WHEREAS**, on June 25, 2013, the President issued a memorandum to the Administrator of the
18 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) directing the EPA to develop guidelines to control
19 greenhouse gas emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants under Section 111(d) of
20 the federal Clean Air Act and to seek input from states; and
21

22 **WHEREAS**, on June 2, 2014, the EPA issued proposed guidelines limiting carbon dioxide
23 (CO₂) emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants under Section 111(d) of the federal
24 Clean Air Act and published them for comment in the Federal Register on June 16, 2014; and
25

26 **WHEREAS**, on _____, the EPA issued final guidelines limiting carbon dioxide (CO₂)
27 emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants under Section 111(d) and published them
28 in the Federal Register on _____; and
29

30 **WHEREAS**, the EPA, under the Clean Air Act (CAA), claims authority to regulate greenhouse
31 gases by utilizing Section 111(d) to regulate carbon dioxide performance standards for Existing
32 Generating Units (EGUs) and to develop a CO₂ performance goal for each state premised upon
33 implementation of "outside of the fence" elements of a state's Clean Power Plan with respect to
34 retirement or operation of coal fired electricity generating units, the reliance on generation of
35 electricity from natural gas, the reliance on renewable energy sources, and the energy efficiency
36 or demand management of end-users, each of these exclusively within the police powers of the
37 state; and
38

39 **WHEREAS**, the {governor, attorney general, public utility commission, and/or state
40 environmental agency} of {state} have sent comments to the EPA expressing concern with
41 implementation of the rule;¹ and
42

¹ The whereas clauses should also include any state-specific comments regarding state authority issues. In comments filed by any elected official or state agency.

43 **WHEREAS**, the proposed guidelines and plan, by the EPA’s own estimates, have a major
44 impact on the economy of {state} and significant consequences for how electricity is generated,
45 transmitted, distributed, and used within {state}; and
46

47 **WHEREAS**, the scope of the final guidelines and EPA’s claimed authority create(s) conflicts
48 with existing state law and the existing state authority of select state agencies, including without
49 limitation the {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} and {state public
50 utilities commission}; and
51

52 **WHEREAS**, the Legislature desires to restate and clarify the existing state authority of select
53 state agencies, including without limitation the {state environmental agency and/or air quality
54 commission} and {state public utilities commission}, because implementation of the final
55 guidelines would mandate federal compulsion of {state} to create broad new authority for state
56 agencies, which has not previously existed, and would require {state} to remove traditional
57 authority from state agencies with specialized expertise.
58

59 **Statutory Provisions**

60
61 **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that:
62

63 The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} cannot derive any new state
64 statutory authority from the final guidelines limiting CO₂ emissions from existing fossil fuel-
65 fired power plants under Section 111(d) consistent with the cooperative federalism model in the
66 Clean Air Act.
67

68 The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} cannot regulate, mandate,
69 dictate, establish or otherwise order any electric dispatch protocols for any electric utility without
70 new and specific state statutory authority to do so. The {state environmental agency and/or air
71 quality commission} maintains its authority to provide for the prevention, abatement, and
72 control of all air pollution and require air pollution controls for any facility, process, or activity
73 which produces or might produce significant emissions of air pollutants pursuant to {air quality
74 regulation enabling statute}. However, consistent with {insert reference to previous
75 provision}, the final guidelines limiting carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired
76 power plants under 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d) do not expand the authority of {state environmental
77 agency and/or air quality commission} to allow for the development, implementation or
78 regulation of electric dispatch protocols.
79

80 The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} cannot regulate, establish or
81 otherwise order any specific levels of natural gas utilization for any electric utility without new
82 and specific state statutory authority to do so.
83

84 **[IF NO CODIFIED RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD OR VOLUNTARY 85 RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD]**

86 The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission}, {state public utilities
87 commission}, or any other state agency cannot establish any requirement that any person or
88 entity, including without limitation electric utilities or other owners or operators of electric

generating units, acquire any amounts of renewable energy under existing state law without new and specific state statutory authority to do so.

[IF CODIFIED RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD]

The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} cannot regulate, develop or otherwise order the acquisition of any amounts of renewable energy pursuant to {renewable portfolio standard statute} or any other state law without new and specific state statutory authority to do so.

[IF NO CODIFIED ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS]

The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission}, {state public utilities commission}, or any other state agency cannot establish any requirement that any person or entity, including without limitation electric utilities or other owners or operators of electric generating units, achieve any energy savings or peak demand reduction goals under existing state law without new and specific state statutory authority to do so.

[IF CODIFIED ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS]

The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission} cannot regulate, develop or otherwise order any person or entity, including without limitation electric utilities or other owners or operators of electric generating units, to achieve any energy savings or peak demand reduction goals pursuant to {energy efficiency statute} or any other state law without new and specific state statutory authority to do so.

The {state environmental agency and/or air quality commission}, {state public utilities commission}, or any other state agency cannot develop or implement any trading program or any plan premised in any way on an allowance system, whether on a single- or multi-state basis, as part of any state plan submitted to EPA pursuant to final guidelines limiting carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants under 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d) without new and specific state statutory authority to do so.

Act Providing Incentives for Carbon Reduction Investments

Section 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Act:

1. “Auditor” means: (a) the **{state}** state auditor’s office or its designee for qualifying utilities under its jurisdiction that are not investor-owned utilities; or (b) an independent auditor selected by a qualifying utility that is not under the jurisdiction of the state auditor and is not an investor-owned utility.
2. “Carbon reduction investment” means an investment in support of eligible projects or actions that reduce, prevent, or remove from the atmosphere the emissions of greenhouse gases in the state of **{state}**. An eligible project or action includes, but is not limited to, investment in or purchase of the emissions reductions attributable to the following: (a) conservation measures exceeding the avoided cost of power; (b) installation of electric vehicle chargers and related infrastructure; (c) installation of infrastructure to provide compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and renewable natural gas for motor vehicles, locomotives, and marine vessels; (d) the fuel conversion of state ferries to liquefied natural gas; (e) demand side management of electricity consumption; (f) energy storage technologies; and (g) carbon sequestration programs.
3. “Greenhouse gas” means carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and other fluorinated greenhouse gases.
4. “Qualifying utility” means an electric utility serving customers in the state of **{state}** that is required to comply with the **{renewable portfolio standard}**.
5. “Renewable energy credit” means a tradable certificate of proof of at least one megawatt-hour of an eligible renewable resource. The certificate includes all of the nonpower attributes associated with that one megawatt-hour of electricity.
6. “**{Renewable portfolio standard}**” is the regulatory mandate in **{state}** requiring the increased production of electricity from renewable sources.
7. “**{State public utilities commission}**” is the governing body charged with regulating the rates and services of a public utility.

Section 2. Incentives for Carbon Reduction Investments.

1. Beginning **{date}**, a qualifying utility may use carbon reduction investments for compliance with the **{renewable portfolio standard}**.

- 45 a. For the purposes of complying with an annual target, one-half metric ton of
46 carbon dioxide equivalent emissions reduced, prevented, or removed from the
47 atmosphere is equal to the compliance equivalent of one renewable energy credit.
48
- 49 b. Each compliance equivalent under this subsection must be recognized by the
50 **{state public utilities commission}** or **{auditor}** for each year that the emission
51 reduction is certified to persist.
52
- 53 c. The determination and certification of emissions reductions must be measured,
54 verified, and documented by a third-party expert retained by the qualifying utility.
55
- 56 d. Emissions reductions under this section that are certified to persist for longer than
57 one year may be carried forward and applied as compliance equivalents in future
58 years.
59
- 60 2. Beginning **{date}**, a qualifying utility is considered in compliance with an annual target if
61 it invests at least one percent of its total annual retail revenue requirement for that year in
62 carbon reduction investments.
63
- 64 a. Each compliance equivalent under this subsection must be recognized by the
65 **{state public utilities commission}** or **{auditor}** for each year that the emission
66 reduction is certified to persist.
67
- 68 b. The determination and certification of emissions reductions must be measured,
69 verified, and documented by a third-party expert retained by the qualifying utility.
70
- 71 c. Emissions reductions under this section that are certified to persist for longer than
72 one year may be carried forward and applied as compliance equivalents in future
73 years.
74
- 75 d. A qualifying utility using the alternative compliance path in this subsection shall
76 resume meeting the annual targets as per the **{state's renewable energy mandate}**
77 on a time frame comparable in length to what it would have been before using this
78 compliance path.
79

80 **Section 3. {Severability clause.}**

81
82 **Section 4. {Repealer clause.}**
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84

ALEC 2015 Annual Meeting
Preliminary Agenda
Annual Meeting 2015 | San Diego, California

Wednesday, July 22

7:00 AM – 6:00 PM	Registration
7:30 AM – 4:00 PM	Exhibit Hall Open
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM	Subcommittee Meetings
8:30 AM – 11:30 AM	State Chair Meetings
8:30 AM - 4:30 PM	Media Check-In
12:00 PM – 2:00 PM	Opening Luncheon
2:15 PM – 3:30 PM	Policy Workshops
2:15 PM – 3:30 PM	Task Force Chairs Meeting
3:45 PM – 5:00 PM	Policy Workshops
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM	National Chair's Reception
7:00 PM – 8:00 PM	California Welcome Reception

Thursday, July 23

7:30 AM – 4:00 PM	Exhibit Hall Open
7:30 AM – 5:30 PM	Registration
7:30 AM – 2:00 PM	Media Check-In
8:00 AM – 9:15 AM	Plenary Breakfast
9:30 AM - 10:45 AM	Policy Workshops
11:00 AM - 12:15 PM	Policy Workshops
12:30 PM - 2:00 PM	Plenary Lunch
2:00 PM - 2:30 PM	Ice Cream Social
2:30 PM – 5:30 PM	Task Force Meetings
5:30 PM – 6:30 PM	Iron Lady Reception
6:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Indianapolis Preview Reception

Friday, July 24

7:30 AM – 2:30 PM	Exhibit Hall Open
7:30 AM – 3:00 PM	Registration
7:30 AM – 2:00 PM	Media Check-In
8:00 AM – 9:30 AM	Plenary Breakfast
9:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Policy Workshops
11:00 AM - 12:15 PM	Policy Workshops
12:30 PM – 2:15 PM	Plenary Lunch
2:30 PM - 5:30 PM	Task Force Meetings
5:30 PM – 6:30 PM	Incoming Chair's Reception
7:00 PM – 11:00 PM	State Night

DRAFT



Mission Statement

To advance free markets, limited government,
and federalism.

ALEC Travel Reimbursement Policy

Similar to other organizations such as the National Conference of State Legislatures, Council of State Governments, or the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, the purpose of the ALEC State Reimbursement Fund Account (Fund) is to provide funding for state lawmakers to attend ALEC conferences, state focused, and membership events for professional development and continuing education. The Fund may be used for reimbursement for four meetings as detailed below.

State Reimbursement Fund Account Policy

- **All disbursements from the ALEC Fund must be in conformance with all applicable laws, regulations, and rules.** Revisions and deviations from this Policy will be made whenever necessary to ensure that the State Reimbursement Fund Account is in full compliance with any applicable law, regulation, or rule.
- In those states which allow the establishment of a Fund, it will be administered by ALEC in Arlington, VA. The Public Sector Chair, with advice of the Private Sector Chair, monitors both contributions and expenditures from that account.
- All expenditures from the Fund must be reviewed by the State Chair.
- The Coordinator of Membership Services maintains the Fund account and issues monthly summary reports of Fund activity to the regional representatives at ALEC.
- Regional Representatives provide fund activity updates to the Public and Private State Chairs and Regional Vice-Chairs for their review.
- No expenditures shall be approved for the Fund with negative balances. Likewise, no expenditures shall be approved if such will result in the Fund having a negative balance.
- State Chairs must use the template letter with the ALEC logo and the template invoice. The Public Sector State Chair must sign the template letter. Public Sector State Chairs have the flexibility to add the signature(s) of the Private Sector State Chair, National Chair or Chief Executive Officer. State delegations are encouraged to complete fundraising efforts by the end of the first quarter. ALL letters and invoices must be approved by ALEC.
- All legislators are strongly encouraged to review all state reporting requirements annually.
- As ALEC is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation, all contributions to the ALEC Fund are tax deductible.

American Legislative Exchange Council Bylaws

Section 10.07 State Reimbursement Funds.

All funds for ALEC State Reimbursement Funds shall be deposited in accounts designated by the ALEC Legislative Board of Directors. State Chairs are prohibited from establishing, maintaining, or utilizing the accounts. Account expenses can be for ALEC only. Violation of this section shall constitute grounds for (1) immediate removal from a leadership position, and (2) dismissal from membership in accordance with these bylaws.

Travel Reimbursement policy by meeting

Spring Task Force Summit (Spring Task Force Summit Reimbursement Form):

- ALEC Task Force members are reimbursed by ALEC up to \$350.00 for travel expenses. Receipts must be forwarded to the Membership Coordinator.
- ALEC Task Force Members' room & tax fees for a two-night stay are reimbursed by ALEC.
- Official Alternate Task Force Members (chosen by the State Chair and whose names are given to ALEC more than 35 days prior to the meeting to serve in place of a Task Force Member who cannot attend) will be reimbursed in the same manner as Task Force Members.
- Expenses exceeding \$350.00 for travel, room, and other expenses can be submitted by Task Force Members for payment from the state account upon the approval of the State Chair. Receipts must be submitted to the State Chair who will approve disbursement. However, ALEC has ultimate authority over final disbursement. Each member, not the State Chair, is responsible for mailing their signed request to the Membership Coordinator, ALEC, 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202.
- Valuation of hotel expenses can be obtained through the Membership Coordinator.
- Non-Task Force Members may be reimbursed by the Fund upon approval. Receipts must be submitted to the State Chair who will submit the signed form to the Membership Coordinator.

ALEC Annual Meeting (State Reimbursement Form):

- State funds are available for reimbursement by approval of the ALEC State Chair. Expenses are reimbursed after the conference and may cover the cost of travel, room & tax, and registration.
- Receipts must be submitted to the State Chair who will approve disbursement. However, ALEC has ultimate authority over final disbursement. Each member is responsible for mailing their signed request signed form to the Membership Coordinator, ALEC, 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202.

ALEC States & Nation Policy Summit (States & Nation Policy Summit Reimbursement Form):

- Two reimbursements per state are available to cover the cost of travel, room & tax, and registration not to exceed \$1,000.00 per person for a total of \$2,000.00 per state for newly elected legislators. The State Chair selects the recipients. Expenses are submitted to the State Chair and reimbursed after the conference.
- The State Chair submits the signed form to the VP of Membership and Development.
- State Reimbursement Form: Additional expenses can be reimbursed out of the state Fund with ALEC approval. Receipts must be submitted to the State Chair who submits the signed form to the Membership Coordinator.

ALEC Academies (Academy Reimbursement Form):

- Attendees to ALEC Academies are reimbursed by the hosting Task Force Committee. Attendees will receive a form at the academy and will be reimbursed up to \$500.00 for travel, and room & tax fees for a two-night stay by ALEC.
- ALEC has ultimate authority over final disbursement. It is the responsibility of each member to mail their signed request signed form to the hosting Task Force Committee staff, ALEC, 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202. Receipts must be forwarded to the Task Force Committee staff.
- Valuation of hotel expenses can be obtained through the Task Force Committee staff.